

The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office.....215 E. Main Street
South Richmond.....1200 Hull Street
Petersburg Bureau.....109 N. Sycamore Street
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BY MAIL
One Six Three One
Year. Mo. Mo. Mo. Mo.
Daily with Sunday.....\$15.00 \$15.00 \$15.00 \$15.00
Daily without Sunday.....10.00 2.00 1.00 2.00
Sunday edition only.....1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Weekly (Wednesday).....1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—
One Week
Daily with Sunday.....15 cents
Daily without Sunday.....10 cents
Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1911.

THE "RECALL" AT ITS BEST.

There has been a world of talk about the "recall," one of the newest of the remedies for the rescue of the people from their own acts. The New York World points with pride to the town of Tacoma, in the State of Washington, where the plan has had its fullest trial. A man by the name of Fawcett was Mayor of the place. The ladies, the saloon-keepers and some of the other citizens did not think he was the man for the job—why we do not know, nor is it important—and they determined to hold a special election to recall Fawcett. This election was held on April 5. There were three candidates for Mayor, none of whom received the requisite majority, and there was no election. Ten days later another special election was held, when a man by the name of Seymour got the votes and Fawcett stepped down and out. Things seemed to get along very well for about fifteen days, when another special election was held to "recall" the four city commissioners. The election failed, and another special election has been fixed for May 15, when the people will have another opportunity to vote out the commissioners whom they voted in not long ago.

"Four elections in six weeks," exclaims The World, "with a waste of only one Mayor and four Commissioners, and all the rest of the city administration still untripped! What a radiant spectacle of a people revelling in its new-found might! Let us take our hats off to Tacoma and Tacoma!" Let's, indeed. There should be no end to this sort of thing. The Tacomans seem to like it. It keeps the situation alive. It makes people think about politics and the offices. It increases the burdens of good citizenship. It makes the ladies, the saloon-keepers and other wide-awake citizens take a more lively interest in the affairs of the community. It ought to increase "the circulating medium" among the voters and in towns like New York and Chicago it would keep the people always on the qui vive.

If the "recall" is a good thing, as the people of Tacoma evidently think it is, as to the offices of Mayor and commissioners, why would it not be a good thing, a better thing, in fact, in the case of members of Congress and Senators, of Governors and Judges, and even of the President himself? It is certainly important to the country that the people should have the right to "recall" the President, and frequently the people of some of the States would be able to exercise the "recall" with great advantage. Take the State of South Carolina, for example, and there will be few to dispute the proposition that at this time the people would rejoice if they could only try on the plan just this once. Great is the "recall" work at Tacoma.

FREE PASSES AND MILEAGE.
Some very worthy citizens of New Jersey are said to be pretty sore about the application of the new public utility law enacted recently in that State in response to Governor Woodrow Wilson's demand. Under this law everybody, except the members of the Legislature, without distinction of place or profession, will have to pay his fare on steam railroad and trolley cars alike—"the important official, the big politician, the clergyman on a small salary, the school-teacher, or the philanthropist who for special reasons have been favored, the influential journalist, even the stockholders of railroad and trolley lines owned by themselves must pay fare or walk." "It is a mighty good law," says the Waterbury American, and we suppose it is, but we can imagine that there is a feeling in New Jersey against it. The Legislature which adopted it, did not think very much of it because it refused to exempt its own members from its provisions.

We do not know how it is with the members of the New Jersey Legislature, but we assume that they all ride free on the railroad and trolley lines. We assume, further, that they are paid mileage, regularly by the State for their attendance upon the sessions of the General Assembly. The mileage bill is one of the crying evils of the present day. The time was, as we know of a certainty, when members of the Congress at Washington, many of them at least, traveled from their homes to the National Capital on free passes issued by the railroads, and who put in their mileage claims regularly. This was not exactly honest, but no member of Congress ever had the nerve to protest against it. Even now it is impossible to have any reduction made in the mileage claims. Members of the Senate and House are allowed ten cents the mile for traveling expenses. They pay two cents the mile actually and the remaining eight cents is clear stealing, or we suppose it would be more polite to call it "bonus" or "brutus." Formerly

the officers of the army and navy were allowed ten cents the mile for traveling expenses, but this amount has been cut down at least one-half. The members of the Senate and the House, who are of an awfully pious and reformatory spirit when it comes to dealing with other folks, look out for No. 1. Only a few years ago, it will be recollected, there was a great discussion in the House at Washington about whether or not the members of Congress should put in their mileage claims when there was only a constructive recess of Congress and constructive traveling. It was decided finally to take the money. That was not a very honest thing to do, but Congress did it.

POTASH.

Some days ago, the Hon. Asbury Lever, of South Carolina, introduced a resolution in the House at Washington requesting the President to supply that body with all information regarding the reason for the resignation of David Jayne Hill as United States Ambassador to Germany. It was suggested by Mr. Lever that the potash dispute between the United States and Germany was at the bottom of it, and his fighting blood immediately began to boil. On Thursday Representative Lever, accompanied by Representative Brantley, of Georgia, who does not wish to remove the duty on wool, called on the President at the White House and was so much assured by the President that the potash business had really nothing to do with his acceptance of Ambassador Hill's resignation that he has concluded not to press his resolution. If his foresight had been as keen as his hindsight and he had gone to the President in the first place he would doubtless never have introduced his resolution.

We are very glad that so much of the potash affair has been amicably adjusted and it is possibly just as well that we should have held him to a strict accountability if it had appeared that Dr. Hill was turned out at his suggestion simply because he was standing up for American rights in the matter of fertilizer material. Besides, the Kaiser ought to know that very large, practically inexhaustible, deposits of potash have been recently discovered in the United States. The last number of the National Geographic Magazine gives an account of the discovery, and prints actual photographs of the mountains of the stuff that is only waiting for some economic method of extraction before we shall be free from any dependence upon the German deposits.

Three years ago we should have welcomed almost any casus belli with Wilhelm, but now we are all for arbitration and peace, and, hence, we rejoice that the Commander-in-Chief was able to smooth the grim-visaged Lever.

WORKING FOR NOTHING.

Judge Triebel, of the United States Circuit Court, has decided that the two-cent passenger law and reduced freight rates ordered by the State Railroad Commission of Arkansas shall not be enforced, because they are non-compensatory; that a railroad built in pursuance of public demand through a fertile country rich in timber and other valuable resources, and economically managed, is entitled to a return of 6 per cent on its actual investment, or physical valuation, provided the rates are not so high as to be oppressive to those who are compelled to employ its services.

The Court reached its decision after finding that the net earnings from all State traffic, freight and passenger, are less than 1 per cent. For the Iron Mountain road and 2 1/4 per cent. for the "Cotton Belt" road. The Court decided the plea of the railroads that all the rates made by the Legislature and the State Railroad Commission are an interference with inter-State commerce, and held that the State has the right to regulate traffic solely within the State. The decision makes permanent the temporary injunction granted by Judge Van Devanter, now of the United States Supreme Court, and is so just that it will compel the approval even of those whose mission seems to be the invention of some new method of plucking the railroads.

ANOTHER MAN MADE HAPPY.

The story about a wealthy woman dying somewhere and leaving an immense fortune to somebody who never knew her is going the rounds. Last winter it hit the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, while he was yet Speaker of the House. At that time the widow died in India and her executors or their attorneys over there wrote to Mr. Cannon that her vast estate had been left to him because he had been very kind to her many years ago. He "disremembered" that he had ever met such a person, but he was ready to take the money, not because he really needed it, but just as a mark of his respect for any one, man or woman, who would do so generous a thing. In any case he got the money, for all that we know to the contrary; he certainly always looks as if he had enough to live on, and as if he might outlast his peers.

Word comes now from Spartanburg, South Carolina, through the venerable Herald of that cotton-milling town, which will soon belong to the Richmond cotton mill merger, that while Thomas Green, a hard-working farmer was out in his field turning up the soil with a bull-tongue plough with visions of 16 cents an acre next Fall, the news was conveyed to him that a wealthy woman had died in New York and had left him a fortune of \$5,000,000, that being the bulk of her fortune. Nobody knew her name, all that was known was that when she was young she lived in the woodruff neighborhood and had visited Mr. Green's parents shortly after he was born. She begged that

she be allowed to name the baby, "and her request being granted, she said that she would do something for the child some day to show her appreciation of the privilege accorded her."

That was long ago, and the incident had almost faded from the memory of the oldest inhabitant; but when the lady died possessed of a great fortune it was found in her last will and testament that she had been faithful to her promise, and had poured her fortune out on this fortunate object of her bounty. Two Spartanburg lawyers went on to New York, and arranged all the details for carrying out the provisions of the will. When Mr. Green was found in his field, "he listened, but showed no particular interest, and when the bearers of the glad tidings left, the newly-made millionaire continued ploughing."

This is an interesting story, and looks very much as if it were the Indian fortune of Cannon warned over; but it can very well be imagined that it caused quite a stir among the people of Woodruff. Down at Catawba, in Kershaw County, it would doubtless have broken up the business of the community for a week at least; for it is just at this time of year that the fish are biting best.

THE ARK AND THE CANDLESTICK.

Dr. Richard J. H. Gotthell, a learned man of Columbia University, does not believe the story about the looting of the Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem by an English expedition which is reported to have found and taken away the Ark of the Covenant, the Seven Branched Candlestick and the Tablets of the Law which were secreted under the Sacred Stone in this famous mosque. Dr. Gotthell says that the Ark disappeared at a very early time, before the building of the second temple, and doesn't exist, and therefore the tablets of the law do not exist. As for the Candlestick, it was taken to Rome by Titus, probably remained there until 1552, when it was taken to Carthage by Genesio, where it remained until 551 A. D., when it was said to have been sent back to Jerusalem by Justinian. That city was taken and sacked by Chosroes II, the Persian King, in 614 A. D., and it is not at all likely that the candlestick escaped him and his myrmidons.

We shall find out in time what the English archaeologists have found, and we hope that they made a rich haul, not for the sake of the money they will make out of it, but for the truth of history. We may be sure that, just as there are hundreds of "old masters" among the great paintings of the world that were never painted by the masters, there will now be quite an active industry in the manufacture of arks and candlesticks.

POLITICS AND COMMON SENSE.

Job Hedges, in spite of his being a Republican of the Old Guard sort, is really worth while. Herbert Parsons has been trying to impose the Republican County leadership of Greater New York on him and the Judge will not have it; wouldn't take it for worlds, not even for an office. According to the New York Evening Sun, which seems to know him pretty well, "there are two facts in particular which are of decisive force, and which utterly disqualify him, seeing that in consequence thereof he would be unsatisfactory, annoying, irritating, a nuisance, uncomfortable and utterly out of line with the later traditions of the office—he knows politics and possesses common sense."

The wonder is how a man like that can have anything at all to do with a political party like the Republican party in New York, or the Republican party anywhere else for that matter.

SPARRING FOR TIME.

That was an unusual contest over the question of the sine die adjournment of the Legislature of Minnesota, arising out of the custom of setting back the hands of the clock to seemingly keep the session within legal limits until unfinished business could be transacted. The 1911 session of the Minnesota Legislature ended by legal limitation at midnight of April 15. As the hour for final adjournment drew nigh, the Speaker of the House, following the time-honored custom, ordered the hands of the clock set back, but when the sergeant-at-arms approached the clock to tamper with it, he was met by two or three strong men, who, it is alleged, were placed there by opponents of the local option bill to guard the timepiece. They would not let anyone carry out the speaker's orders. An assistant sergeant-at-arms was sent into the gallery with a pole with which to move the hands of the clock, but the pole was snatched away from him. Members of the House then tried to get at the clock. They were threatened with physical violence by the guard and were constrained to cease in their efforts. As a result, time moved on as indicated by the clock until the legal limit of the session compelled adjournment with the unfinished business still unfinished.

This seems to have been a rather humiliating exhibition of the weakness of the House and its inability to enforce its own will. That this guard should have held the day against the House was in direct violation of the dignity of the body and inconsistent with its powers of enforcing order. The members might easily have adopted as their official timepiece some other clock or a watch, but they seem to have been easily and wholly intimidated.

MONEY SPENT ABROAD.

About \$225,000,000 of good American money is spent abroad every season, exclusive of the cost of steamship tickets. Such is the estimate of the Manchester Union, which bases its calculations on the estimate that the number of American tourists in Europe in a season is 300,000, and that the

average individual expenditure by these tourists is \$750. Bankers who handle letters of credit for wealthy American tourists assert that \$3,000 is a fair average of the value of these letters. Among tourists of the wealthy class, according to the report, it is common to place from \$25,000 to \$75,000 in the hands of the bankers, and, as a rule, fully two-thirds of the amount is drawn. Possibly the major premise of the proposition has been overdrawn, or maybe the minor premise has been. It must be admitted, however, that \$225,000,000 is a very large sum of American money to be taken to Europe and left there in a single season. Of course, foreign tourists come to the United States and some of them spend their money freely on this side of the pond, but the money they leave here is only a drop in the bucket compared with what Americans spend abroad.

THE NORTH POLE OF THE CONFEDERACY.

On a farm in Columbiana county, Ohio, is a large granite boulder. It marks the farthest point North ever reached by any body of Confederate troops during the War for Southern Independence. A bronze tablet fixed in the rock certifies that "this stone marks the spot where the Confederate raider, General John H. Morgan, surrendered his command to Major George W. Rue, July 26, 1863." An old locust tree used to indicate the place of surrender, but it was cut down not long ago, and its stump is now preserved in a museum. The memorial is near the town of Wellesville.

The place is farther north than Gettysburg, which is usually thought of as the limit of Confederate penetration into Northern territory. The boulder is a fitting memorial of one of the most dramatic chapters in the history of the Confederacy. Morgan's raid into Indiana and Ohio was one of the boldest and most daring events of the war. General Early and his handful of men drew rein on the outskirts of Washington during the war, but Morgan and his cavaliers dashed through Ohio and Indiana, and under the cloak of night beheld the lights of Cincinnati. As a private in Morgan's troop rode a boyish Tennesseean, who is now a member of the Supreme Court of the United States—Mr. Justice Landon—and in Cincinnati, when Morgan passed by, there was then a small boy who is now President of the nation.

If Jackson could have been reinforced after the first battle of Manassas, or if Lee had passed beyond Gettysburg, who knows what the farthest point North reached by the Confederates might have been? It might have been Maine; it might have been Massachusetts, but fate marked the highest tide on a little Ohio farm and caused the ebb to cease only at that thin line which separates Texas from Mexico.

REAL HEROES.

Last week the United States Life Saving Service celebrated its fortieth anniversary. This service has a record for skill, for bravery and for the rescue of lives and property which has gained for it the admiration and gratitude of the country. Yet these men who keep watch in the life-boat stations on the seacoasts and shores of the lakes have neither received nor expected public praise.

In forty years the life savers have done a great work. They have gone to the assistance of 22,000 distressed vessels, carrying 147,000 persons, many of whom might have lost their lives but for the life savers. The value of property saved has been \$235,000,000. The cost of maintaining the service during the forty years has been less than \$100,000,000. The life saving service has, therefore, much more than paid its way.

The greatest service of these men has been the salvation of human lives. How many persons who would have gone down to death in the waters had the life savers not gone to their rescue no man can estimate, but the number must have run high into the thousands. Despite this fact, efforts in several Congresses have failed to get through a bill providing pensions for these heroes after they have been made unfit for duty by age or injury. In the last Congress such a pension bill died in committee after it had been passed by the Senate.

This should not be. If the United States can pay out \$150,000,000 annually for pensions, many thousands of dollars of which go to men who never carried a musket or smelt powder, camp followers, deserters, and scoundrels using the flag as a money-getter, surely the men of the life saving service, who have really done something heroic, and who can show an authentic record of what they have done should be looked after by the Government which they have served.

THE FIGHTING FOETUS OF THE SEVENTEENTH.

Focht, of Pennsylvania, is sure that before the present session of Congress is over American troops will be crossing the border into Mexico as the first step in the domination of that country by the United States. He is also certain that annexation with Canada will come within a reasonable time. President Taft has repeatedly denied that there was any purpose of the Government at Washington to acquire new burdens by territorial extension, for the reason, among others, that we have already a little more than we can attend to very well in the way of efficient government; but it is clear that the President does not know everything about our designs upon Mexico.

Representative Focht told the House on Thursday: "I have a young man associated with me who has just returned from Mexico. He is an officer of the army, and he says we are not only going over there, but that we

are going over there to stay." That would seem to put a somewhat different face on the situation, to be sure, it being perfectly clear that an officer in the army would have sources of information as to the purposes of the Government of which Mr. Taft is ignorant.

This being the day of Congressional inquiry some member of the House should introduce a resolution directing Mr. Focht to inform the House at once as to the facts of the case presented in his speech before that body, and particularly touching these points, to wit: Who is the army officer? What army is he connected with—the United States Army, the Insurgent Army in Mexico, or the Federal Army in that country? What is his association with Congressman Focht? What information has he that the President has failed to divulge to the members of Congress with whom he has conferred upon the Mexican situation?

The House might very well insist upon Mr. Focht making a clean breast of the whole business, so far as he may be connected with it either in his capacity as a member of the House or as an associate of the army officer to whom reference has been made. Another question the committee of inquiry should ask is what this army officer, if he belong to the American establishment, has been doing in Mexico at this particular time? Turn on the light.

ANOTHER MONUMENT TO ANDY J.

Alec Salley has proposed that at the approaching meeting of the South Carolina State Press in Columbia a movement be started to raise money for the building of a monument to Andrew Jackson at the spot in Lancaster County, South Carolina, where that great soldier and statesman first saw the light. The suggestion is so wise that even the Charlotte Observer, whose principal owner recently erected a cross or something of the sort in Union County, North Carolina, approves on the ground that the more monuments that can be erected to "Old Hickory" the better for the fame of that great South Carolinian. We are interested also in the enterprise because we hope that some one of the active monument builders in Richmond will set the job. Nothing would so become General Jackson as a monument built of Virginia granite erected on South Carolina soil.

The Mothers' Congress, which lately met in Washington, set a beautiful example of harmony and peace to the Daughters of the American Revolution by unanimously electing their president and vice-president.

"Am I My Brother's Keeper?" is the name of a painting The Colonel will present to the Board of Education in New York next Friday night. If he isn't, who is? We would suggest that the name be changed from the interrogatory form to a positive declaration—"I Am My Brother's Keeper."

If the Virginian-Pilot really wish to taste the real fragaria Virginiana, let it come to Richmond, where at this season the fragaria with a little golden cream and sugar is irresistibly fine.

In its social column the esteemed Orange Observer refers to a woman as "Mrs. Attorney . . ." Now, the Observer really knows better. Would our contemporary say "Mrs. Undertaker and Embalmer Smith" or "Mrs. Butcher Brown" or "Mrs. Rev. Dr. Jones"? It may be that when the One True Cause has triumphed it will be proper to say Mrs. Attorney Blank, signifying that it is Mrs. Blank who holds the brief—but not yet, contemporary, not yet.

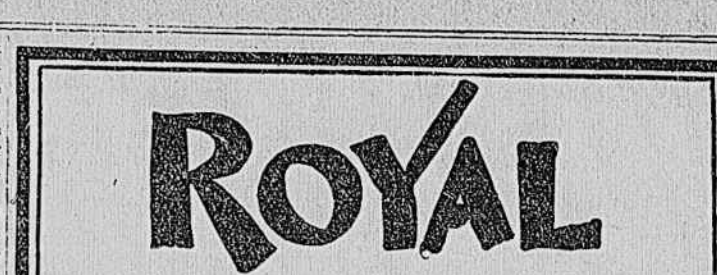
Governor Brown, of Georgia, will return to private life in June with the consciousness of having done his duty faithfully. Says the Macon Telegraph: "Although he was denied a second term by the narrowest margin, and because he was more of a statesman than a time-serving politician, Governor Brown is growing stronger and stronger in the estimation of thoughtful people as a safe, conscientious and wise Governor."

There has been some sharp criticism by ill-informed newspapers about the Governor's recent disposition of the Stripling case, but in the opinion of the Telegraph he never did the State a better service than when he put down the terminal deal certain real estate owners in Chattanooga were trying to work.

Brother Charles P. Taft, of the Cincinnati Times-Star, is of a hopeful disposition, and is gifted with a sense of humor. He regards the fact that the legislative bootlers in Ohio will not have much chance of escaping punishment through an immunity bill, but will have to take their chances before the grand jury and the courts, as "the one pleasant feature of the bribery affair up at Columbus." There is a touch of "Mark Tapley" in that view of the matter, which is altogether creditable to our contemporary.

The "Hoppin' John" recipe has arrived. It is the same that is used by the Woman's Exchange in making the dish for the St. Cecilia balls. The Woman's Exchange being the very same that has made a National reputation in the composition of "Lady Baltimore Cake." How "Hoppin' John" will go with the mint Julep of the Westmoreland Club nobody can tell until after there has been a fair trial.

Senator Hiram, of Oregon, should be content with one thing, and that is that he is the most popular speech-maker in the United States. The demand for his speeches has broken all records. His speech on popular government was asked for by 3,400,000 people. Six hundred thousand copies of his speech on Federal patronage have been requested.



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Daily Queries and Answers

To Open a Letter.
When you receive a letter from a person, how should the envelope be opened? A. A SINGMASTER.
Grasp the envelope firmly with the left hand, and with the rear end of the envelope up, insert a letter opener in the right hand corner of the envelope and thus cut it apart.

"The Touch of a Vanished Hand."
Please let me know who is the author of the following lines:
"O, for the touch of a vanished hand;
The sound of a voice that is still."
The author is Tennyson. P. O. T.

Population of Memphis and Atlanta.
Please give us the correct population of Memphis, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga. READER.
Memphis, 121,105; Atlanta, 151,520.

Book on Botany.
What book on botany would you recommend for general use? I would like a book pertaining to the successful raising of plants, the various branches of agraria and horticultural science; also arboriculture.

What you wish is not a scientific botany, but a practical treatise, such as Bailey's "Encyclopedia of Horticulture," and "Encyclopedia of Agriculture." Two standard works.

Dry Measure.
Will you please answer in your next issue: What is the difference between

WELL KNOWN MEN TO BE KEPT FROM COURT

BY LA MARQUESE DE FONSECOY.
KING GEORGE, at the instance of Lord Kilmaine, has issued an edict which will keep from court many well known men. It may be recalled that Queen Victoria was terribly strict in her attitude toward divorce cases, and that she made being that in favor of Lady Hamilton, mother of the present Duke of Marlborough, whom she had known from childhood, and towards whom she relented in the closing years of her reign. But Queen Victoria never visited on the men concerned in divorce cases the same sternness as she did on the women. Lord Kilmaine, who in November, 1879, committed suicide by hurling himself from a fourth story window of the hotel in which he was staying in Paris, the names of Kilmaine dates from 1765, and its grant was made the subject of a bitter struggle by Sir Henry Gratton, who insisted that the pedigree of Kilmaine or Glenworth, and of Glenworth, were sold for hard cash by the government of the day, and the money thus obtained used in bribing members of the Dublin House of Commons, with the object of bringing about the Union. In fact, Gratton, on February 20, 1879, moved in the Irish House of Commons that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the matter. Lucky, the historian, likewise refers to the affair as an actual fact.

It is needless to add that in pursuing the matter, Lord Kilmaine is a bitter opponent of home rule. He possesses large estates in Ireland, his holdings in Westmeath alone extending over 15,000 acres, and he is married to Lady Aline Kennedy, daughter of the Marquis of Ailsa.

Lord Kilmaine also claims one of the earliest baronies created. It is one of those Nova Scotia baronies which were granted in connection with Sir Walter Alexander's scheme for the colonization of Nova Scotia, and the grant of which received, on payment of a sum of \$15,000, the name of Kilmaine, along with a grant of land in Nova Scotia, which he undertook to settle on, colonize and develop. As I have often related, these Nova Scotia baronies were distributed in a very indiscriminate way by Sir Walter Alexander, who received the patents signed by the sovereign, with the names of the grantees left in blank. No definite record has remained of the names of the grantees; this: that either the grantees failed to make the necessary payment, or else that he neglected to take possession of the land, and develop the land going with his barony in Nova Scotia.

There seems to have been something of this kind in connection with the baronetcy of Lord Kilmaine. For, although the patent bears the date of 1656, it was never enrolled, and no news of land in Nova Scotia was ever received, and neither the grantee nor his descendants ventured to assume the baronetcy, until considerably after a century had passed; in fact, near the close of the eighteenth century, when it was assumed by the older brother of the first Lord Kilmaine, who styled himself the sixth baronet of his line.

Members of Lord Kilmaine's family, and of the family of Lord Perceval Browne, sons of the Marquis of Sligo, are frequent visitors to this country, and well known in New York and Philadelphia.

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